



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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9 May 1994

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Cameroon

Minister: Bakassi Situation 'Potentially Explosive'

AB0605164094 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Yaounde, 6 May (AFP)—Cameroonian External Relations Minister Ferdinand Leopold Oyono has said that the situation in the Bakassi Peninsula remains "potentially explosive," adding that less than 1 km separates Cameroonian and Nigerian soldiers in this border region of the Gulf of Guinea. There is such a concentration "of men and equipment in the area that at any moment, anything could happen," he said in a statement published today by the pro-government daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE.

As far as the minister is concerned, the reaction of the UN Security Council, before which Cameroon presented its border conflict, was favorable to Cameroon, and that in itself constitutes "a victory." "Furthermore," he added, "the fact that the Security Council endorsed the OAU statement of 4 April reiterating the principle of the inviolability of borders inherited from the colonial era, is satisfactory on at least two scores." "On all the maps drawn up to 1990 Bakassi is Cameroonian, only Nigerian maps drawn after this date try to show the contrary," the minister pointed out, adding that "when the OAU called for the withdrawal of troops from the area, it was a thinly veiled allusion to the occupation forces" of Nigeria, which has been "increasing its diversionary tactics." He expressed satisfaction at the Togolese mediation and indicated that Cameroon remained open to dialogue on one condition: that "the Nigerian troops withdraw from our national territory."

Rwanda

Fighting in Kigali Said 'Slackening Off'

AB0805164094 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, May 8 (AFP)—Rebels and government soldiers battled for control of Rwanda's capital Sunday [8 May] despite two ceasefire announcements.

Gunfire crackled and mortars boomed in central Kigali as sporadic battles continued, relief officials and a United Nations spokesman said.

But fighting slackened off considerably over the weekend after a week of fierce artillery duels, they said.

UN spokesman Abdul Kabia expressed "cautious optimism" about a ceasefire.

One ceasefire to start at midnight Saturday was signed by Rwanda's interim government in Tanzania last week.

The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), which refused to negotiate with the government which they consider illegitimate, did not sign.

But Tanzanian officials said the rebels had promised verbally to observe the ceasefire.

Zaire's ambassador to Belgium said the rebels had signed another ceasefire to begin at midnight Sunday.

There was no confirmation from the rebels themselves, but Kabia said they had asked the UN to send ceasefire monitors to work with their military commanders.

"There is an eerie calm now and occasional shooting," Kabia told AFP by telephone from Kigali. "We are working on modalities of implementing the ceasefire with both sides, and we are in constant contact with both sides."

Foreigners who arrived in Nairobi said they had seen bodies lying on the streets with their limbs and heads hacked off with machetes as they drove to the Kigali airport Sunday.

They said that even if the rebels and army observed the ceasefire, pro-government militias would still send death squads to butcher members of the minority Tutsi tribe which supports the rebels, and opposition supporters.

"They kill silently," said a foreigner who requested anonymity. "Even when you can't hear shells, they're still out there killing."

He estimated that militiamen from the majority Hutu tribe had killed "more than half" the 100,000 people slain since the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana unleashed a torrent of blood in the tiny central African country prone to ethnic massacres over three decades.

The foreigners said the rebels appeared to have sealed off Kigali on three sides and believed they were on the point of taking it.

The Red Cross meanwhile said it would evacuate some wounded people later this week from Kigali's main hospital to Kabgayi, about 45 kilometers (27 miles) southwest of Kigali.

Patrick Gasser, deputy head of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in Kigali, denied reports of a mass evacuation to start Sunday.

"We are opening a new field hospital in a convent in Kabgayi, about three kilometres south of Gitarama town," Gasser said.

"The Kigali hospital is overcrowded and we cannot discharge any patients for security reasons," he said.

Thousands of Rwandans crammed into the hospital fear that if they leave they may become easy targets, diplomats said in Nairobi.

Gasser said government forces had guaranteed the security of patients to be transferred to Kabgayi, controlled by the interim government proclaimed after Habyarimana's death.

The rebels have also been informed of the plan.

"We don't expect the army or the RPF to attack our convoys," Gasser said.

Only patients well enough to travel by truck will be sent from Kigali to Kabgayi, but a surgical team will treat local casualties, Gasser said.

The first UN relief plane into Kigali since the world body suspended flights after one of its aircraft came under fire Thursday landed safely at the airport Sunday.

The UN resumed flights carrying desperately needed medicine and food after both sides pledged not to attack relief planes.

A visit by the new UN human rights commissioner Jose Ayala Lasso to Rwanda was delayed by "a day or so," Kabia said.

He had been scheduled to arrive in Kigali on Sunday in his first mission since taking office a week ago.

But Kabia said he would only reach the Kenyan capital Nairobi on Monday and would probably go to Kigali on Tuesday.

RPF Threatens To Attack Airport

LD0805221594 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 8 May 94

[Excerpt] The cease-fires unilaterally declared by the two sides in the Rwandan conflict did not hold. It is true that the fighting was less fierce today than it was these past few days in Kigali, but it did continue. The United Nations took advantage of the lull to bring in a plane with food and medicines. But the respite looks like being a short one: one of the leaders of the Rwandan Patriotic Front has just announced that the airport will be the next target of his movement. He says the government forces are using it as a military base. [passage omitted]

Sporadic Gunfire Continues

AB0905083594 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 9 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, 9 May (AFP)—Sporadic gunfire continued in Rwanda's capital Kigali on Monday [9 May] despite two ceasefire offers, one by government forces and the other by rebels, a United Nations spokesman said. But the fighting has slackened off considerably from last week, when the corpse-littered city shook with the boom of mortar explosions as the belligerents shelled each other mercilessly. "It's been relatively quiet since Saturday," said spokesman Abdul Kabia contacted by telephone in Kigali. "We don't know whether the ceasefires are having any effect, but they have more or less stopped fighting for a while."

One ceasefire that was to have started at midnight Saturday was signed by Rwanda's interim government last week. The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front then signed another, supposed to have taken effect at midnight Sunday. But Western diplomats and relief officials in the region expressed doubt

that either would staunch Rwanda's month-old bloodbath in which some 100,000 people have reportedly been killed.

Diplomats said reports indicated that pro-government militias only loosely under the control of the government were responsible for most of the slaughter, targeting members of the minority Tutsi tribe that forms the backbone of the rebel movement and Hutu opposition supporters. The militias would not feel bound by a ceasefire, and would continue clubbing and hacking their victims to death, the diplomats said.

RPF Reports Refugees Returning From Tanzania

EA0805204094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1805 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] Since the beginning of May, Rwandans who had taken refuge in Tanzania have been returning to their country. Already 500 of them have been recorded arriving from Tanzania, and their number is increasing daily. Today at around 1100, more than 50 people crossed the border to return to the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front]-controlled zone. They indicated that others were on their way home.

All these returning refugees say they had fled the massacres in Rwanda. They said that living conditions in Tanzania were not good, due notably to a lack of food. This flow of Rwandan refugees returning home to the RPF-controlled zone from Tanzania might intensify over the next few days. Indeed, some of them are afraid that they might again face the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias], who are reportedly still occupying their houses, but they should know that, in the RPF-controlled zone, returnees are enjoying security. It would certainly be better for those who have already returned to their properties to reassure the others who are still afraid of the Interahamwe.

The RPF will also launch an appeal for them to return to their country and properties, an appeal which is valid as their security is guaranteed in the RPF-controlled prefecture.

Butrus-Ghali Endorses Call For UN Action

EA0605200994 Nairobi KNA in English 1640 GMT 6 May 94

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam, 6 May (KNA/PANA)—The UN Secretary General, Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has endorsed an appeal by former Tanzanian president, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, calling for urgent action to resolve the Rwandan situation. [passage omitted]

In a press statement made available to Shihata, the UN secretary-general said he had given full support to the appeal, according to a press statement issued today by the UN Information Centre in Dar es Salaam. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the UNHCR has said it urgently needed \$38.5 million to provide humanitarian aid for 250,000 Rwandan refugees in Tanzania over the next three

months. Aid workers have been battling torrential rains and sanitation problems to ease the plight of the refugees, who are crowded into makeshift camp near Ngara.

RPF: Foreign Military Presence Equal to 'Invasion'

EA0705204994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1200 GMT 7 May 94

[Excerpts] The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] first vice chairman, Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, in a press conference in Kibungo explains the nature of the Rwandan conflict. [passage omitted]

The journalists wanted to know what would happen if foreign military forces came anyway. Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka said that this would be violation of people in Rwanda and it would be called an invasion.

Asked as to why the RPF had rejected the UN special envoy in Rwanda, Mr. Jacques Roger Booh-Booh, the RPF vice chairman replied that the RPF had written to UN secretary general requesting for a replacement of Booh-Booh for he was found incapable of handling his present responsibilities. Mr. Mazimpaka gave examples of how Jacques Roger Booh-Booh had taken sides in the conflict. [passage omitted] Therefore, Mr. Mazimpaka said the RPF will have no dealings with the UN while Jacques Roger Booh-Booh is still in Rwanda.

RPF Official Comments on Objectives of Fighting

LD0805100494 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] In Rwanda we will learn in the next few hours if the cease-fire is to hold. The transitional government announced an end to the fighting for 2200 GMT, 7 May and the Rwandan Patriotic Front is considering an end to the fighting for this evening. What is certain is that fighting continued in Kigali yesterday with heavy fighting taking place near the airport. The Rwandan Patriotic Front is still refusing to negotiate with the government, but it does not exclude talks with the Rwandan Armed Forces if they dissociate themselves from the government. A member of the RPF political bureau, Mr. Sendashonga, explains the reasons behind this attitude. He was interviewed from Byumba, in the north of the country, by Monique Mas:

[Sendashonga] If the Rwandan Armed Forces dissociate themselves from this government, then we are ready to sign a cease-fire agreement, an agreement to end the fighting, however this does not imply the recognition of the self-proclaimed government.

[Mas] What is your main objective?

[Sendashonga] Obviously, it would be to take Kigali. This is the eventual objective.

[Mas] Do you believe in a military solution?

[Sendashonga] We believe that there are now three issues. We must be allowed to achieve the rescue of the people who managed to survive the genocide, the killings. The civilian and military elements responsible for these killings and this genocide must be rendered harmless forever; I mean, mostly the people behind the killings. We must be left to restore law and order, peace and security throughout the country and this for each and everyone.

We know that there are sound elements in this army, but they are hostage to their environment and their commanders. If these commanders understand that this complicity with corrupt politicians is pointless we are ready to welcome them at any time.

Zaire

Foreign Minister, Tunisian Envoy Die in Plane Crash

NC0705115194 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT 7 May 94

[Text] Kinshasa, May 7 (AFP)—Zaire's Foreign Minister Mpinga Kassenda and a special Tunisian envoy Zine El Abidine Mestiri died early Saturday [7 May] in a plane crash near Kinshasa, Zaire officials said.

The plane was returning from the town of Gbadolite where the Tunisian envoy met Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Opposition Reaffirms Support for Tshisekedi

AB0605175794 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] In Zaire, the political debate is deadlocked. In spite of two meetings this week, the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament has not reached a consensus on the appointment of a prime minister. The radical opposition, which has distanced itself from the interim parliament, has not changed its position at all and asserts its support for Etienne Tshisekedi. This is what (Christian Badibangi), the vice minister of external relations in the Tshisekedi government, explains to our reporter Francois-Luc Moukouangui.

[Begin (Badibangi) recording] One has the impression that the Sovereign National Conference [SNC] has been forgotten. Our people have been forgotten. We are trying to demonstrate that the people are tired and that it is a matter for Mobutu and the Union for Democracy and Social Progress.

The Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies, composed of several political parties and civil organizations, asserts that Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi is the elected candidate of the SNC. The promulgated law, our Constitution, recognizes that this legal decision is not the responsibility of the opposition, a political family distinct from that of the head of state which cannot present a candidate for prime minister. [end recording]

Kenya

Moi Opposes Peacekeeping Force for Rwanda

EA0805153094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 8 May 94

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that the top organs of the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union] will soon meet to discuss the effect of the structural adjustment programs on the common man. [passage omitted] President Moi was speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport soon after arriving from a state visit to the peoples' Republic of China. [passage omitted]

On the situation in Rwanda, President Moi said it is not logical to send a peacekeeping force to that country at present as the raging civil war continues. However he appealed to the leaders in Rwanda to negotiate an end to the killings before seeking such a force. He attributed the killings of thousands of people in 1959, 1972, and those dying now to tribalism and cautioned Kenyans to remain united to avoid such calamities. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Faction Talks Postponed Until 30 May

AB0505151594 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, May 5 (AFP)—Talks between Somalia's main warring factions have been postponed for the third time, and are now scheduled for the end of this month, a United Nations spokesman said Thursday [5 May].

"The date that has been proposed by the Somalis themselves is May 30," spokesman George Bennett told AFP by telephone from Mogadishu.

The talks to prepare the ground for a national peace and reconciliation conference were proposed after Somalia's

two chief warlords, Mohamed Farah Aidid and self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed, signed a UN-brokered national reconciliation agreement in Nairobi on March 24.

Mohamed Awale, a close aide of General Aidid, expressed optimism that the meeting would go ahead as planned this time.

Tanzania

Army Chief Warns Rwandan Forces Not To Cross Border

EA0805193494 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] The Tanzanian chief of general staff, General Robert Mboma, has warned Rwandan Government Forces and those from the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF, that they should not try to cross into Tanzania, particularly through the Rusumo Bridge in Ngara District, Kagera region. His warning follows reports which say that part of the bridge has been in the hands of RPF soldiers on the Rwandan side of the border since the end of last month.

Speaking after issuing a statement on defense and security in Ngara District, and after touring the bridge at the border, General Mboma said the Rusumo Bridge belonged to Tanzania. He told a representative of the RPF chief of general staff, Colonel William (Mbagile), that the Kagera River also belonged to Tanzania. He warned that Tanzania would not tolerate seeing its citizens, who use water from the Kagera River, continue to drink water contaminated with corpses from Rwanda.

General Mboma also held talks with the Burundi chief of general staff, Lieutenant Colonel Jean Bikomagu, who assured him that the government and the Burundi Army are making efforts to restore peace in their country.

Mandela Addresses Grand Parade in Cape Town

Introduced by Archbishop Tutu

MB0905124894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1125 GMT 9 May 94

[Address by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu at the Grand Parade, Cape Town—live]

[Text] Good afternoon. Let me introduce those who are on the balcony before we introduce the person we have come to see. We want to introduce the state president and deputy state president-elect, Mr. F.W. de Klerk—give him a warm hand. [applause] Thank you. And then we want to introduce the deputy state president-elect, Thabo Mbeki [applause], and Mrs. Zanele Mbeki. [applause] I want to introduce to you the chief justice, Mr. Justice Corbett, and Mrs. Corbett. [applause] And then we want to introduce Her Worship, the Mayor of Cape town, Alderman (Patricia Cryner), and the Mayor-ess, Mrs. (Di Barrell).

Friends, this is the day that the Lord has made, and we will rejoice and be glad in it. This is the day for which we have waited for over 300 years. This is the day of liberation for all of us, black and white together. This is the day of celebration. My fellow citizens—hey, I can rightly call you fellow citizens, for on 27 and 28 April South Africa voted, and millions of us voted for the very first time, and a miracle happened. We discovered that we were South Africans, and we have discovered that we are proud of that fact.

Yesterday at the FNB [First National Bank] Stadium I sang "Die Stem" ["The Voice"] for the very first time in my life, and I loved it. Who will ever forget the picture of Tokyo Sexwale taking the salute as the SAP [South African Police] and the SADF [South African Defense Force] filed past?

A new South Africa has come to birth. We have said a resounding no to racism. What have we said to racism? What have we said to injustice? What have we said to oppression? What have we said to hatred? What have we said to violence? What have we said to alienation and division?

And we have said a loud and reverberating yes to freedom. What have we said to freedom? What have we said to reconciliation? Yes. What have we said to forgiveness? What have we said to peace? What have we said to unity? We of many cultures, languages, and races are become one nation. We are the rainbow people of God, and one man embodies this new spirit of reconciliation and unity. One man inspires us all. One man inspires the whole world. Ladies and gentlemen, friends, fellow South Africans, I ask you, welcome our brand new state president—out of the box—Nelson Mandela.

Promises Change, 'New Era' of Democracy

MB0905095694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 9 May 94

[Address by President-elect Nelson Mandela at the Grand Parade in Cape Town on 9 May; issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] Mr Master of Ceremonies, Your Excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps, my fellow South Africans, today we are entering a new era for our country and its people. Today we celebrate not the victory of a party, but a victory for all the people of South Africa.

Our country has arrived at a decision. Among all the parties that contested the elections, the overwhelming majority of South Africans have mandated the African National Congress to lead our country into the future. The South Africa we have struggled for, in which all our people, be they African, coloured, Indian or white, regard themselves as citizens of one nation is at hand.

Perhaps it was history that ordained that it be here, at the Cape of Good Hope that we should lay the foundation stone of our new nation. For it was here at this Cape, over three centuries ago, that there began the fateful convergence of the peoples of Africa, Europe and Asia on these shores. It was to this peninsula that the patriots, among them many princes and scholars, of Indonesia were dragged in chains. It was on the sandy plains of this peninsula that first battles of the epic wars of resistance were fought.

When we look out across Table Bay, the horizon is dominated by Robben Island, whose infamy as a dungeon built to stifle the spirit of freedom is as old as colonialism in South Africa. For three centuries that island was seen as a place to which outcasts can be banished. The names of those who were incarcerated on Robben Island is a roll call of resistance fighters and democrats spanning over three centuries. If indeed this is a Cape of Good Hope, that hope owes much to the spirit of that legion of fighters and others of their calibre.

We have fought for a democratic constitution since the 1880s. Ours has been a quest for a constitution freely adopted by the people of South Africa, reflecting their wishes and their aspirations. The struggle for democracy has never been a matter pursued by one race, class, religious community or gender among South Africans. In honouring those who fought to see this day arrive, we honour the best sons and daughters of all our people. We can count amongst them Africans, coloureds, whites, Indians, Muslims, Christians, Hindus, Jews—all of them united by a common vision of a better life for the people of this country.

It was that vision that inspired us in 1923 when we adopted the first ever bill of rights in this country. That same vision spurred us to put forward the African claims in 1946. It is also the founding principle of the Freedom

Charter we adopted as policy in 1955, which in its very first lines, places before South Africa an inclusive basis for citizenship.

In the 1980s the African National Congress was still setting the pace, being the first major political formation in South Africa to commit itself firmly to a bill of rights, which we published in November 1990. These milestones give concrete expression to what South Africa can become. They speak of a constitutional, democratic, political order in which, regardless of colour, gender, religion, political opinion or sexual orientation, the law will provide for the equal protection of all citizens.

They project a democracy in which the government, whomever that government may be, will be bound by a higher set of rules, embodied in a constitution, and will not be able to govern the country as it pleases.

Democracy is based on the majority principle. This is especially true in a country such as ours where the vast majority have been systematically denied their rights. At the same time, democracy also requires that the rights of political and other minorities be safeguarded.

In the political order we have established there will be regular, open and free elections, at all levels of government - central, provincial and municipal. There shall also be a social order which respects completely the culture, language and religious rights of all sections of our society and the fundamental rights of the individual.

The task at hand on will not be easy. But you have mandated us to change South Africa from a country in which the majority lived with little hope, to one in which they can live and work with dignity, with a sense of self-esteem and confidence in the future. The cornerstone of building a better life of opportunity, freedom and expression is the most dynamic program of social upliftment in the history of this country. The Reconstruction and Development Programme—this needs unity of purpose. It needs unity in action. It requires us all to work together to bring an end to division, an end to suspicion and build a nation united in our diversity.

The people of South Africa have spoken in these elections. They want change! And change is what they will get. Our plan is to create jobs, promote peace and reconciliation, and to guarantee freedom for all South Africans. We will tackle the widespread poverty so pervasive among the majority of our people. By encouraging investors and the democratic state to support job creating projects in which manufacturing will play a central role we will try to change our country from a net exporter of raw materials to one that exports finished products through beneficiation.

The government will devise policies that encourage and reward productive enterprise among the disadvantaged communities - African, coloured and Indian. By easing credit conditions we can assist them to make inroads

into the productive and manufacturing spheres and breakout of the small-scale distribution to which they are presently confined.

To raise our country and its people from the morass of racism and apartheid will require determination and effort. As a government, the ANC will create a legal framework that will assist, rather than impede, the awesome task of reconstruction and development of our battered society.

While we are and shall remain fully committed to the spirit of a government of national unity, we are determined to initiate and bring about the change that our mandate from the people demands.

We place our vision of a new constitutional order for South Africa on the table not as conquerors, prescribing to the conquered. We speak as fellow citizens to heal the wounds of the past with the intent of constructing a new order based on justice for all.

This is the challenge that faces all South Africans today, and it is one to which I am certain we will all rise.

New National Assembly Convenes in Johannesburg

Mandela Presidency Affirmed

MB0905103594 Johannesburg SABA in English 1022 GMT 9 May 94

[Text] Parliament May 9 SABA—Mr Nelson Rohihlahla Mandela was nominated unopposed president of the Republic of South Africa at 12.14AM on Monday [9 May]. The chief justice, Mr Michael Corbett, told a hushed National Assembly only one candidate had been nominated, and that the nomination was in order. "I accordingly declare Mr Nelson Rohihlahla Mandela duly elected as the president of the Republic of South Africa." Parliamentarians and visitors in the public gallery stood up and clapped.

ANC's Ginwala Elected Speaker

MB0905105994 Johannesburg SABA in English 1047 GMT 9 May 94

[Text] Parliament May 9 SABA—ANC negotiator Mrs Frene Ginwala was named speaker of the National Assembly on Monday [9 May]. Mrs Ginwala is the first woman to hold the office in the history of South Africa's Parliament. Her nomination, by head of the ANC's Women's League Mrs Winnie Mandela, was unopposed.

Ginwala Addresses Assembly

MB0905115194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1024 GMT 9 May 94

[Address by Speaker Dr. Frene Ginwala to the National Assembly, Parliament building, Cape Town—live]

[Text] I deem it a great honor to be elected speaker of this, the first democratically elected Parliament of South Africa. At the same time, I am conscious that it is a grave responsibility. I thank the honorable members for the confidence they have placed in me by appointing me to this high office. I shall do my utmost to vindicate their trust by carrying out my duties in a spirit of fairness, justice and impartiality towards each and every member of this house.

At the same time, I appeal to members for their cooperation at all times in upholding the dignity of this institution. Without that cooperation, my task will be difficult, indeed. The right of free speech, which is the essence of parliamentary debate, implies, inter alia, the right to make statements with which other members may strongly disagree, provided such statements comply with the Rules of Order. It will be my duty to protect that right, and to ensure that every voice is able to make itself heard here. The spirit of tolerance and good humor, despite differences of opinion, is conducive to good debate.

We are living in a time of great change in this country, which is reflected in this institution. This parliament differs from its predecessors in its composition, more representative in terms of the significantly larger number of women, and of persons of all races, creeds, economic status, and political persuasion. This parliament will now operate within the framework of a constitution that is the supreme law of this land. Nonetheless, the policy of this assembly must become the voice of the people of South Africa, articulated through their elected representatives. This house is both the fulfilment and the repository of the values and principles that at great cost have driven the changes through which our country and its people are passing.

All eyes will be on this parliament, as it meets to address the needs and expectations of all South Africans. May our proceedings here, whatever our political differences, be marked by a spirit of mutual respect for one another, and for the institution of a constitutional democracy. I now call upon Sheik (Shabir) to say a prayer. The honorable members please rise.

World Leaders Arrive for Mandela Inauguration

Butrus-Ghali Praises Citizens

MB0705204794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 7 May 94

[Text] The first of dozens of world leaders arrived in South Africa today for the presidential inauguration next week, among them United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and Danish Prime Minister Nyrup Rasmussen. Nan Roux spoke to them at Jan Smuts Airport.

[Begin recording] [Roux] Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali arrived just before eight this morning and looked fresh

despite a long flight. He said he was deeply moved to be in South Africa, where he said democracy was now a reality.

[Butrus-Ghali] I pay tribute to the people of South Africa for this great achievement. I rejoice with you; you have shown that democratic values can overcome differences and discrimination. The new South Africa is a land of promise and of hope. As you take your rightful place in Africa, in the United Nations and in the world, we welcome you, we wish you well.

[Roux] Next to arrive was Danish Prime Minister Nyrup Rasmussen. He also offered his congratulations and said Denmark and South Africa could look forward to better relations in the future.

[Rasmussen] I can assure you that my country Denmark will be here also to assist you in all what we can—our experiences and our systems. We will be there. We hope the best for the future of South Africa.

[Roux] Among the other arrivals today were heads of state and representatives from the Comores, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Uruguay. Representatives from Sweden, Australia, Canada, Israel, and Bahrain are expected tomorrow. [end recording]

'Arafat Conveys Greetings

MB0905112494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1051 GMT 9 May 94

[Text] [Begin recording] [Correspondent Nan Roux] Well, good morning from a lovely day here at Jan Smuts Airport. One couldn't have asked for a more perfect day to welcome the international guests to sunny South Africa. Several dignitaries have arrived already but the man everybody was waiting for has finally arrived, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat. Mr. Yasir 'Arafat caught us from behind—he sneaked up from behind. Cameras were ready and we caught him for his first address on South African soil.

['Arafat] Good morning. I am very happy to have...to be here this morning on this historical...[pause] events—historical day, and I am very happy also that I will be able to convey to His Excellency, my brother, my friend, President Mandela, all the greetings and good wishes from our people, from the Palestinian people, from all his old friends and the PLO, and I also would like to convey to his deputy, Mr. de Klerk, best wishes and best regards.

[Roux] Mr. 'Arafat apparently organized eight of his own cars and own drivers to transport his delegation. Mr. 'Arafat is definitely a highlight of the arrivals today, but several other very interesting and very exciting dignitaries arrived, among them Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Douglas Hurd of the United Kingdom, and the former president of Tanzania, Mr. Julius Nyerere. We caught up with them earlier this morning.

[Bhutto] Hello international press. How are you. I'm supposed to say hello to you, I'm told. OK, alright. It's a wonderful moment, not just for South Africa but for the whole world, and I'm here on behalf of Pakistan to show that we all join in this moment of victory, victory for mankind.

[Hurd] What can I say. It's a huge...a huge event, a huge pleasure to be here, and to congratulate on everything that has been achieved and to just give our support, promise our support for what has to be achieved in the future.

[Unidentified speaker] The former president of Tanzania.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can we have a statement?

[Nyerere] Well, what statement. I'm glad to be here. I certainly wanted to come to a free South Africa. I never believed it was going to come in my lifetime, but here it is. Thank you.

[Roux] Well it's definitely a very exciting day here at Jan Smuts Airport. We are now awaiting the arrival of Mr. Fidel Castro, from Cuba. As soon as we have him we'll bring that to you, otherwise the next arrival is the first lady of America, Mrs. Hillary Clinton, together with Vice President Al Gore. And with that, back to the studio. [end recording]

Iranian Delegation Arrives

MB0905030894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739
GMT 9 May 94

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg May 9 SAPA—The founding president of Tanzania, Mr Julius Nyerere, arrived at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on Monday [9 May] to celebrate the launch of a new, free South Africa. Speaking on his arrival, a smiling Mr Nyerere, once a crusader against colonialism and a long-time enemy of Pretoria, told media: "I always wanted to come to a free South Africa. I never believed it would come. But here it is."

Mr Nyerere, along with hundreds of other delegations from all over the world, will attend the presidential inauguration of Mr Nelson Mandela in Pretoria on Tuesday, following South Africa's first all-race elections.

Delegations from Slovakia, Georgia, Syria and Bangladesh have also just arrived. Asked if Bangladesh would be investing in South Africa, Bangladeshi Foreign Minister A S M Rahman said his country had no money to invest. "But we will share our knowledge," he said.

Delegations from Iran and Rumania have also arrived, but did not speak at any length to the press.

Cuban President Fidel Castro is reportedly due to arrive at any moment.

UK's Hurd on Economic Outlook

MB0905092394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856
GMT 9 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 9 SAPA—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd says there has been a huge upsurge in British business interest in South Africa. Speaking on his arrival at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on Monday [9 May] morning, Mr Hurd said he was in the country to show Britain's support for a new South Africa, which will be launched symbolically on Tuesday with the presidential inauguration of Nelson Mandela. He told reporters he would visit British-aided projects in the East Rand townships on Monday. Future British Government support would continue to focus on South Africa's needs, he said.

Croatian Prime Minister Nikica Valentic, who also arrived for Mr Mandela's inauguration, said South Africa had shown it was possible to satisfy diverse interests in a positive way. "We are a country that has emerged from war. The message (from South Africa) is political solutions have to be sought by peaceful means," he said.

Former British Prime Minister Lord James Callaghan said South Africa would be an example to the rest of Africa. Asked if he had a message for South Africa, Lord Callaghan said "South Africa is going to work out its own destiny".

Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was one of the most outspoken of the VIPs who streamed in to the airport at a steady rate on Monday. Of the inauguration she said: "This is a wonderful moment, not just for South Africa but for the world."

Ninety-one delegations from around the world were due to arrive on Monday. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Malta, Spain and Finland had arrived already and included Spain's heir to the throne, Portuguese President Mario Soares and Finland's President Martti Ahtisaari. Delegations from the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago had also arrived.

Castro's Attendance Confirmed

MB0905111794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1025 GMT 9 May 94

[From the "Newsbrief" program]

[Excerpt] It was announced at midnight that Cuban President Fidel Castro will attend the inauguration of President Mandela tomorrow. Keith Kendall asked Marques Rodriques, councillor at the Cuban Foreign Ministry and presently in Pretoria, why the announcement was so late.

[Begin recording] [Rodriques] Well, I mean that depends on the schedule of President Castro. You know that

Cuba is a very far country and the president of course has a lot of engagements to attend, and that's why it's a normal procedure.

[Kendall] This was not for security reasons?

[Rodrigues] Well, it's part of the procedures for the president. (They) take into consideration the distance between Cuba and South Africa, and the engagements of the president.

[Kendall] How important for Cuba are ties with the new South Africa?

[Rodrigues] I think this is very important for Cuba. There have been long historical relations between Cuba and the patriotic forces, and the ANC in South Africa. That's why this victory of the democratic forces in South Africa is of a great importance for Cuba. We feel very satisfied, we feel a great joy towards President Mandela and his post.

[Kendall] Are you hoping for close ties with South Africa following the inauguration of President Mandela?

[Rodrigues] Definitely. I mean, it's the express will of our government to keep very close ties with the new Government of South Africa, and these ties will go from the political field, and we are hoping also that we can have very strong ties, from the technical point of view, from the commercial point of view, and many other fields. We feel very optimistic that this kind of relations will become greater. [passage omitted] [end recording]

De Klerk Names 6 NP Members to Cabinet Posts

MB0905102894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017 GMT 9 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 9 SAPA—Mr Derek Keys will remain South Africa's minister of finance, National Party [NP] leader Mr F. W. de Klerk confirmed in a statement on Monday [9 May]. Releasing the six members of his party to take cabinet posts, he confirmed the widely expected reappointment of the former minister of finance.

The former minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would serve as the minister of mineral and energy affairs in terms of an agreement reached with President-Elect Mr Nelson Mandela. The NP cabinet component in the government of national unity also included three deputy ministers.

Dr Dawie de Villiers had been appointed minister of the environment; Mr Kraai van Niekerk, minister of agriculture; Mr Roelf Meyer, minister of provincial affairs and of constitutional development; and Mr Abe Williams, minister of welfare and population development. The deputy ministers are Mr Tobie Meyer, Mr Renier Schoeman and Mr Chris Fisser. A final agreement regard their portfolios would be reached soon.

Dr van Niekerk, who is not currently a member of parliament, would be named as a senator. The NP would nominate former Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee for the office of president of the senate.

NP Said 'Fuming' Over Announcement of ANC Cabinet Ministers

MB0905072594 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 8 May 94 p 2

[Report by Karin Brynard]

[Text] Mr. de Klerk's National Party [NP] is fuming at the manner in which the ANC announced its members for the new cabinet on Friday [6 May] afternoon.

The new cabinet is also going to be the government of national unity. But the names of the ANC members and their portfolios was issued by the organization's department of information while ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela and De Klerk were locked in discussions on how the new cabinet should look. One senior NP spokesman now says that this unilateral gesture leaves a bitter taste in the mouth, and besides, Mr. Mandela has broken his word. He said that Mr. Mandela had indicated in an earlier discussion with Mr. de Klerk that one of the posts—namely, that of minister of police services, would, for the sake of continuity, order and stability, be given to the NP. Now the ANC's Mr. Sydney Mufamadi has been given the post.

Dignified Way

The Nationalists said they were under the impression that Mr. Mandela, after his discussions regarding cabinet portfolios with Mr. de Klerk, as well as with Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party, would announce in a dignified fashion how the government of national unity would look.

They believe that perhaps there was a breakdown in communications between the ANC leader and the organization's information department.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mandela has said that the portfolios could always be reshuffled and that consultations between him and Mr. de Klerk were still in progress.

As to who the NP members of the new cabinet are, speculation in this regard is still rife.

It is virtually certain that Mr. Derek Keys will remain as minister of finance, this after the ANC had been considering—until last week—to appoint the first new deputy president, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, in this position. The Nationalists were annoyed, however, when the ANC indicated that Mr. Keys should stay on. They say it makes it appear as though he is an ANC man and not the NP's choice.

The NP can appoint six members in the cabinet. Alongside Mr. Keys are the names of current Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, who could be

retained in the post; Dr. Dawie de Villiers; Mr. Kobie Coetsee; Mr. Leon Wessels, and Mr. Abe Williams.

The NP will be able to appoint three deputy ministers and among the names mentioned are Chris Fismer and Tobie Meyer.

Pik's Future

Regarding Mr. Pik Botha's future, there has also been a lot of speculation. He said he was not intending to step out of politics even if he is not included in the new cabinet. RAPPORT was told that it is unlikely that he will be appointed minister. He also does not seem interested in a foreign post or a senior post such as chairman of the senate. It has been speculated for a while now that perhaps he intends spending just two more years in politics.

It is expected that the full cabinet will be announced today or tomorrow.

Senate Posts

Meanwhile, there is a big scramble for senators' posts in NP ranks. The senate will have 90 seats—10 from each province. These are allocated proportionately according to the support of the parties, and a party must get at least 10 percent support in a province before it can appoint a senator.

For the NP it means that it can appoint five in the Western Cape, four in the Northern Cape, one in Kwa-Zulu/Natal, one in the Orange Free State and probably three on the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging].

The stiffest competition is on the PWV where there are 29 suitable candidates. The biggest competition there is possibly between Dr. Rina Venter, the outgoing minister of national health; the former minister of trade and industry, Dr. Org Marais; and party officials such as Transvaal Secretary Dr. Gerhard Koornhof and Mr. Kobus du Plessis.

Slovo Discusses New Portfolio, Cabinet Appointments

MB0705180294 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program by announcer Akwe Amosu]

[Text] Following Nelson Mandela's naming yesterday of his choice of ministers for his new cabinet, there is some horse trading to be done with the National Party and Inkatha, but Mr. Mandela is expected to get most of what he wants.

The most surprising omission from the list was ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa who, failing to win the position of deputy president under Mandela, apparently chose to have no

post at all, but perhaps the toughest job went to veteran ANC leader Joe Slovo. He is nominated for the housing and welfare portfolio and, therefore, the man who will be expected to deliver on all the ANC's election promises. On the line to Johannesburg, I asked him if he was not troubled by the enormity of the task ahead.

[Begin recording] [Slovo] Well, it is certainly a worry I have that we might fail. You can never be absolutely certain of success, but it will not be for want of trying. You know, I would say that for me the 50 years of struggle was the easy part. Now, comes the very difficult, hard part, so we must have no illusions, but at the same time it has its own excitement, without dramatics, without heroics. You just have got to put roofs over people's heads.

[Amosu] Some cynics have said that you have been given the hottest potato in the cabinet and while you have got enormously high personal stock with the ANC supporters at the moment, if you fail you will be the one to carry the can. The fact that you are the most prominent white member of the ANC will make it easy to explain it away, if you fail.

[Slovo] Not really. In the first place, I have never been a populist. I have never undertaken any aspect of work or policy in order to sound popular, to get applause, and so on. I am grateful for the fact that I am valued by quite a lot of people and I do not believe I have been put into this position just because of that. I think somebody has to do it and I am honored that I have been asked to do it because it is one of the key portfolios. I am very well aware of the risks involved in trying to (?eat) this what you call the hot potato, but it is going to taste all the better for it at the end if I succeed in actually swallowing it.

[Amosu] There are some people who have been saying that they are surprised about the line-up of the cabinet as a whole and that it seems to include a great many of what you might call the old guard and that younger, more militant members of the ANC—the most obvious person who comes to mind is Cyril Ramaphosa—simply are not represented in the kinds of numbers that people expected. What is your response to that?

[Slovo] Well, look, each person in the ANC will have his or her own reaction to the bunch as a whole, but I think on the whole it must be regarded as a first shot. I am sure that, within a short time, when things come out in the (?wash), there will have to be a reshuffle of sorts. The group that President Mandela has appointed I think, for a start, should be able to manage the job.

[Amosu] There has been a lot of surprise, though, about the exclusion—apparently by his own choice—of Mr. Ramaphosa. Should there be surprise? Were you not yourself expecting him to get opposed?

[Slovo] It was an exclusion by Ramaphosa's own choice. I think Ramaphosa could have got any post in that

cabinet that he would have opted for. I think he decided...[pauses] I mean, he did, I think, contest the deputy presidency but when that decision was taken, I think he decided that he would best serve the organization and the cause by staying as general secretary and concentrating on maintaining and building the ANC as a political organization.

[Amosu] What will your first real hands-on practical measures be toward fulfilling your brief as the housing and welfare minister?

[Slovo] Well, I think in the first place I will have to meet the people there. I will have to tell what I feel, which is they are in the most important ministry—well, every minister is going to say this—and that, really, if they and I succeed in only half our task in the coming year or two, we will have done more than has been done by 300 years of white regimes that preceded us but, of course, without money, without resources, motivation and inspiration is not enough.

[Amosu] Are you confident that when you finally start getting into your battles with Mr. Keys and the Treasury to get the money to do this job, that it will be forthcoming?

[Slovo] A whole future, and our past, is premised on being able to deliver up on our reconstruction and development program, and I think all ministries, including the Finance Ministry, will have to fit in with that objective. [end recording]

State Salaries for Mandela, Others Published

MB0705185394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
7 May 94 p 1, 3

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[Excerpts] President Nelson Mandela will from Tuesday be eligible to draw a basic, taxable annual salary of R575,000 [rand], a special government committee on politicians salaries has decided.

With a car allowance of R115,000 added, as well as a free house worth, for tax purposes, R94,350 a year, his remuneration package adds up to R784,350.

This works out at R65,362.50 a month, although his takehome pay will amount to R34,136 after tax and other deductions.

Mandela agreed to the salary package this week in consultation with the outgoing Cabinet, said committee chairman Mr Justice D Melamet.

He will be the first president of South Africa to be taxed on his salary, the judge said in Pretoria yesterday. [passage omitted]

Net annual salaries (after deductions including tax) for deputy presidents amount to R338,247, while premiers

and Cabinet Ministers will get R298,043, deputy Ministers R240,876, National Assembly members R137,001 and legislature members R132,121. A perk would be two free air tickets a month. [passage omitted]

Reserve Bank Chief on Economic, Political Stability

MB0605202194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The president of the Reserve Bank says South Africa cannot expect long-term investments, such as the construction of industries by foreign companies, to flood into the country. Dr. Chris Stals said in Cape Town that South Africa must keep inflation as low as possible, especially to protect more disadvantaged people. He commented that political and economic stability is necessary to persuade foreign investors that their investments are secure.

[Begin Stals recording] Yes, I think that for the construction of a factory, for example, one that has to produce locally for a long time, one would need much more security concerning the economic policy and political stability, and I think that that sort of investment will only come later, once we have confirmed our own credibility and credit worthiness. [end recording]

Government Urged To Review Property Clauses

MB0905145594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 9 May 94

[By Angela Quintal]

[Text] Johannesburg May 9 SAPA—The National Land Committee [NLC] has urged the new government to urgently review the property rights and restitution clauses of the interim Bill of Rights—which it claims severely limits land reform—or face unprecedented chaos in rural areas with landless communities forcibly reoccupying land. At a Johannesburg news conference on Monday [9 May], the committee said it was particularly concerned about constitutionally entrenched market-related compensation for farmers whose land might be expropriated. If it was calculated at "market value" then farmers would be enriched for the second time—first they were enriched through apartheid when they bought their land cheaply—when the state bought back the land, spokesperson Lydia Mariha said. [sentence as received] The committee said the market-related formula would leave no resources to continue with an effective redistribution programme.

The national land committee said it was a pity the African National Congress had not attained the required two-thirds majority to change the constitution. It felt hopeful, however, that the ANC would review the property rights and restitution clauses, as promised by President-elect Nelson Mandela in his meeting with community representative in March this year.

Turning to redistribution, the NLC said it welcomed the ANC's commitment to redistribute "30 per cent of the land in the first five years" as set out in its Reconstruction and Development Programme. As the ANC had said state land alone would be used for the purpose of redistribution and restitution, the government's ability to fulfil its commitment would be severely limited. The World Bank's figures of available arable state land, about 250,000 hectares, would not be nearly enough for these objectives, it stressed.

By the South African Agricultural Union's own admission only 20 per cent of farmers produced 80 per cent of the country's present agricultural produce. The land owned by the remaining 80 per cent should therefore be used for redistribution and for aspirant black farmers, the committee said.

Although it welcomed the land claims court proposal unveiled by the ANC, the committee said the court would work only if it ran alongside "broader processes of land redistribution, agricultural reform and restructuring of the administrative structures in local government". The cases the land claims court had been set up to deal with represented only "the tip of the iceberg" and a comprehensive land reform process would be needed to resolve the problems of groups who would not benefit from the court, including communities with no land and those that did have claims to a specific piece of land.

The Land Committee also expressed fears that landless people's expectations would be pushed aside in favour of white farmers' expectations and that unaccountable officials might be appointed in the government's land ministries and departments. Communities were expecting the new government to protect them from evictions and to guarantee security of tenure. In particular they demanded the moratorium on evictions, which was drawn up by the Transitional Executive Council, be extended through the transition period.

The NLC warned that if a new government shied away from tackling the issue of land reform, and was seen as siding with the white farming community, then rural communities would "feel forced to reoccupy their land".

Transvaal Rural Action Committee spokesman Star Motswege added communities were organising themselves already and if their demands were not met within a certain period, a number of them would forcibly reoccupy land.

The National Land Committee's Brendan Pearce said 11 communities in the Northern Cape had taken a resolution before the elections to go back to their land by force if necessary. One such community had already done so and 150 people were arrested for trespassing. Mr Pearce said if there was no substantial progress then more communities would resort to the same action.

Mr Dave Husy, of the farmworkers resource and research programme, said if the constitution could not be amended because of the ANC's failure to achieve a

two-thirds majority, a crisis situation might erupt in rural areas and parliament would be forced to change the property and restitution clauses for the sake of peace in these areas.

IEC Commissioners Announce Final Election Results

MB0605132794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1230 GMT 6 May 94

[News conference by IEC Chairman Judge Johann Krieger and IEC Commissioners Advocate Dikgang Moseneke and Professor Jorgen Elklit at Gallagher Estate, Midrand—live]

[Text] [Krieger] We have reached a milestone in the history of our country. Barely four years ago, after decades of strife and dissent, we struck a bold course for the future. Just over four months ago the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] was created. Its task was well nigh superhuman: to organize, administer, supervise, and conduct our country's first, wholly democratic elections. Many said it would be impossible, and it very nearly was. We had the will but not the time.

The election we offered to the people of our country was admittedly flawed in many ways, but that is peripheral. Some 20 million people of this land were granted the opportunity of a say in our future government. They have spoken and notwithstanding manifold difficulties the commission is proud to be able to announce the results. More significantly, we have concluded that we can certify each of the 10 elections concerned, to have been substantially free and fair. This we are able to do despite the large number of objections and complaints from various political parties. The campaign period was relatively peaceful. Complaints arising in this regard were investigated, mediated, or prosecuted. Viewed in the context of historical animosities, political, social, and ethnic, campaigning was relatively free. Through the electoral fund parties were enabled to conduct effective electioneering. Our program to provide access to so-called no-go areas stretched across the land from the Letsitele valley to the far reaches of the Richtersveld. At the same time voter education was coordinated and directed towards those sectors of our community which needed it most. The low percentage of spoilt papers bears testimony to the success of these efforts. A vigorous communications program served to focus attention on the elections to establish the secrecy of the vote and in this way to counteract intimidation. Indeed on the voting days intimidation was not a major feature.

The task of furnishing reasonably accessible, yet secure voting stations, proved intractable, and many compromises had to be made. Political developments and a number of formal self-governing or independent territories, compounded the task. Less than a week before voting was due to commence 500 voting stations had to be identified, staffed, equipped, and secured in Kwa-Zulu.

In order to promote inclusivity, a crash program for the issuing of temporary voter cards had to be launched and 80 million stickers had to be printed and distributed to serve 9,000 localities. Some 200,000 officials designedly drawn from the community at large, had to be trained and retrained. The voters joyfully turned out in their millions on 27 April—our administration proved unequal to the task, but we managed to pull back from disaster by the efforts of many, both inside and outside the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission]. The electorate was still offered a reasonable opportunity to vote. When it came to counting the strain again proved too much.

Once again disaster was narrowly averted and emergency measures to identify and verify approximately 40 million ballot papers, were introduced. Alleged electoral violations occurring during the voting and counting periods of the elections will be investigated and where appropriate, prosecuted. We acknowledge that the measures we took displeased many. The heart of the matter is that we were able to establish the expressed will of the people with reasonable accuracy. We are satisfied that the results we are about to announce were established in substantially free and fair elections.

In three respects the commission used the powers vested in it by Section 47 of the Electoral Act. One, at the counting station in Lady Frere, Eastern Cape, there was adequate evidence that approximately 30 ballot boxes had been forcibly opened. In consequence the commission decided to cause 50,000 votes in the provincial election, and 50,000 in the national, to be deducted from all the competing parties, proportionally; two, the unavailability of stickers at many voting stations, during a part of the voting days, technically rendered votes cast during such periods, invalid. Special instructions were given to avoid such eventuality, which would have disenfranchised voters to the prejudice of their parties of choice.

The commission is satisfied that substantial justice would be done if the votes cast in favor of parties on such invalid papers, were by way of adjustment, equated to the number thereof; three, certain counting station data relating to KwaZulu-Natal could not be verified with the requisite degree and reliability. The commission is satisfied that it would be a fair and reasonably reliable test of the votes of that province, to adjust the verifiable information proportionally to the proven support of the respective parties in that province.

We intend announcing the results in the following order: First, I will read out the national results, mainly total votes and percentages, thereafter, I will ask my colleague, Professor Jorgen Elklit, to deal with the seat allocations in respect of the national election, and I will then ask my colleague, Dikgang Moseneke, to read all of the provincial results, also in numerical tallies, and in percentages.

The national results are as follows:

IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]: 2,158,294 votes, 10.54 percent
PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]: 243,478 votes, 1.25 percent
Soccer Party: 10,575 votes, 0.05 percent;
Keep It Straight, Simple Party: 5,916 votes, 0.03 percent;
Freedom Front [FF]: 424,556 votes, 2.17 percent;
Women's Rights Peace Party [WRPP]: 6,434 votes, 0.03 percent;
Workers' List Party [WLP]: 4,169 votes, 0.02 percent;
Ximoko Progressive Party [XPP]: 6,320 votes, 0.03 percent;
African Muslim Party [AMP]: 34,466 votes, 0.18 percent;
African Christian Democratic Party [ACDP]: 88,104 votes, 0.45 percent;
ADM [African Democratic Movement]: 9,886 votes, 0.05 percent;
African Moderates Congress Party [AMCP]: 27,690 votes, 0.14 percent;
African National Congress: 12,237,655 votes, 62.65 percent;
DP [Democratic Party]: 338,426 votes, 1.73 percent;
Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa [DPSA]: 19,451 votes, 0.10 percent
FP [Federal Party]: 17,663 votes, 0.09 percent;
LUSAP [Luso-South Africa Party]: 3,293 votes, 0.02 percent;
MF [Minority Front]: 13,433 votes, 0.07 percent
NP [National Party]: 3,983,690 votes, 20.39 percent;
Total: 19,533,497
Spoiled papers: 193,081
Percentage: 0.99 percent

[Elklit] I will not take you through the allocation rules of the new South African electoral system, but I want to stress that in my opinion it is a very fair proportional representation system which has been applied in this election. I will indicate to you the number of seats allocated to the various parties on the basis of the vote figures which Judge Kriegler has just read to you.

Pan-Africanist Congress: 5 seats;
Vryheidsfront/Freedom Front: 9 seats;
African Christian Democratic Party: 2 seats;
African National Congress: 252 seats;
Democratic Party: 7 seats;
National Party/Nationale Party: 82 seats;
Inkatha Freedom Party: 43 seats;
Together: 400 seats.

The entire documentation for this will be available this afternoon in the IEC headquarters in central Johannesburg, including the names of all those elected.

[Moseneke] What follows next are provincial results, and they will cover all the nine provinces, starting first with the Western Cape:

PAC: 22,676, 1.06 percent;
South African Womens Party: 2,641, 0.12 percent;
Green Party: 2,611, 0.12 percent;

FF: 44,003, 2.06 percent;
 Western Cape Federalist Party: 6,337, 0.30 percent;
 WI [Workers International]: 855, 0.04 percent;
 AMP: 20,954, 0.98 percent;
 ACDP: 25,731, 1.20 percent;
 ADM: 1,939, 0.09 percent;
 ANC: 705,576, 33.01 percent;
 DP: 141,970, 6.64 percent;
 IP [Islamic Party]: 16,762, 0.78 percent;
 NP: 1,138,242, 53.25 percent;
 IFP: 7,445, 0.35 percent;
 Totals: 2,137,742;
 Spoiled papers: 10,704, 0.50 percent;
 Total poll: 87 percent.

[Kriegler] I will now hand over to Prof. Elklit for the seat allocation for the Western Cape.

[Elklit] Of the parties mentioned, five have gained representation in the House in Western Cape, and these are: FF, 1 seat; ACDP, 1 seat; ANC, 14 seats; DP, 3 seats; NP, 23 seats; altogether, 42 seats

[Kriegler] Thank you. Now the Northern Cape results.

[Moseneke] Thank you.

PAC: 3,765, 0.93 percent;
 FF: 24,117, 5.97 percent;
 ACDP: 1,610, 0.40 percent;
 ADM: 734, 0.18 percent;
 ANC: 200,839, 49.74 percent;
 DP: 7,567, 1.87 percent;
 NP: 163,452, 40.48 percent;
 IFP: 1,688, 0.42 percent;
 Totals: 403,772;
 Spoiled ballots: 3534, 0.88 percent;
 Total poll in Northern Cape: 92 percent.

[Kriegler] Thank you. Seat allocation, Prof Elklit.

[Elklit] The 30 seats in the Northern Cape have been distributed like this: FF, 2 seats; ANC, 15 seats; DP, 1 seat; NP, 12 seats.

[Moseneke] The next results are for the Eastern Cape:

PAC: 59,475, 2.04 percent;
 FF: 23,167, 0.80 percent;
 ACDP: 14,908, 0.51 percent;
 ADM: 4,815, 0.17 percent;
 ANC: 2,453,790, 84.35 percent;
 DP: 59,644, 2.05 percent;
 NP: 286,029, 9.83 percent;
 IFP: 5,050, 0.17 percent;
 MP [Merit Party]: 2,028, 0.07 percent;
 Totals: 2,908,906;
 Spoiled ballots: 13,248, 0.46 percent;
 Total poll for the Eastern Cape: 92 percent.

[Kriegler] Seat allocations please.

[Elklit] The 56 seats in the provincial assembly in the Eastern Cape has been allocated like this: PAC, 1 seat; ANC, 48 seats; DP, 1 seat; NP, 6 seats.

[Kriegler] Thank you.

[Moseneke] The next results are for KwaZulu-Natal:

PAC: 26,601, 0.73 percent;
 FF: 18,625, 0.51 percent;
 Workers International: 4,626, 0.13 percent;
 AMP: 17,931, 0.49 percent;
 ACDP: 24,690, 0.67 percent;
 ADM: 8,092, 0.22 percent;
 ANC: 1,181,118, 32.23 percent;
 DP: 78,910, 2.15 percent;
 MF: 38,951, 1.34 percent;
 NP: 410,710, 11.21 percent;
 IFP: 1,844,070, 50.32 percent;
 Total: 3,664,324;
 Spoiled ballots: 39,369, 1.07 percent;
 Percentage poll in KwaZulu-Natal: 80 percent.

[Elklit] The 81 seats in the KwaZulu Provincial Assembly had been allocated to 7 parties: PAC, 1 seat; ACDP, 1 seat; ANC, 26 seats; DP, 2 seats; MF, 1 seat; NP, 9 seats; IFP, 41 seats.

[Moseneke] The next results are for the Orange Free State:

PAC: 24,451, 1.81 percent;
 FF: 81,662, 6.03 percent;
 ACDP: 6,072, 0.45 percent;
 ADM: 2,008, 0.15 percent;
 ANC: 1,037,998, 76.65 percent;
 DP: 7,664, 0.57 percent;
 DPSA: 17,024, 1.26 percent;
 NP: 170,452, 12.59 percent;
 IFP: 6,935, 0.51 percent;
 Total: 1,354,266;
 Spoiled ballots: 10,286, 0.76 percent;
 Percentage poll in the Orange Free State: 83 percent.

[Elklit] Only three parties have gained seats in the assembly in the Orange Free State, and they are: FF, 2 seats; ANC, 24 seats; NP, 4 seats; altogether, 30 seats.

[Moseneke] The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]:

PAC: 61,512, 1.47 percent;
 FF: 258,935, 6.17 percent;
 WRPP [Women's Rights Peace Party]: 7,279, 0.17 percent;
 XPP: 3,275, 0.08 percent;
 AMP: 12,888, 0.31 percent;
 ACDP: 25,542, 0.61 percent;
 ADM: 4,352, 0.10 percent;
 ANC: 2,418,257, 57.60 percent;
 DP: 223,548, 5.32 percent;
 DPSA: 4,853, 0.12 percent;
 FP: 16,279, 0.39 percent;
 LUSO: 5,423, 0.13 percent;

NP: 1,002,540, 23.88 percent;
IFP: 153,567, 3.66 percent;
Totals: 4,198,250;
Spoiled ballots: 25,383, 0.60 percent;
Total poll: 86 percent.

[Elklit] The Provincial Assembly in the PWV has 96 seats, and they have been allocated to seven parties: PAC, 1 seat; FF, 5 seats; ACDP, 1 seat; ANC, 50 seats; DP, 5 seats; NP, 21 seats; IFP, 3 seats.

[Moseneke] Next provincial results are for Northwest Province:

PAC: 27,274, 1.73 percent;
FF: 72,821, 4.63 percent;
ACDP: 5,570, 0.35 percent;
ADM: 3,569, 0.23 percent;
ANC: 1,310,080, 83.33 percent;
DP: 7,894, 0.50 percent;
NP: 138,986, 8.84 percent;
IFP: 5,948, 0.38 percent;
Totals: 1,572,142;
Spoiled ballots: 18,974, 1.21 percent;
Total poll: 89 percent.

[Elklit] The Northwest Provincial Assembly has 30 seats, and they have been allocated to: FF, 1 seat; ANC, 26 seats; NP, 3 seats.

[Moseneke] Next results are for Eastern Transvaal Province:

PAC: 21,679, 1.63 percent;
RP [Right Party]: 921, 0.07 percent;
FF: 75,120, 5.66 percent;
ACDP: 6,339, 0.48 percent;
ADP: 5,062, 0.38 percent;
ANC: 1,070,052, 80.69 percent;
DP: 7,437, 0.56 percent;
NP: 119,311, 9.00 percent;
IFP: 20,147, 1.52 percent;
Totals: 1,326,068;
Spoiled ballots: 12,631, 0.95 percent;
Total poll: 85 percent.

[Elklit] The Provincial Assembly in the Eastern Transvaal also has 30 seats, and they have been allocated to: FF, 2 seats; ANC, 25 seats; NP, 3 seats.

[Moseneke] And the final results at the provincial level are for the Northern Transvaal:

PAC: 24,360, 1.27 percent;
UPF [United People's Front]: 10,123, 0.53 percent;
FF: 41,193, 2.15 percent;
XPP: 4,963, 0.26 percent;
ACDP: 7,363, 0.38 percent;
ADM: 3,662, 0.19 percent;
ANC: 1,759,597, 91.63 percent;
DP: 4,021, 0.21 percent;
NP: 62,745, 3.25 percent;
IFP: 2,233, 0.12 percent;
Totals: 1,920,260;

Spoiled ballots: 13,702, 0.71 percent;
Total poll: 84 percent.

[Elklit] The Provincial Assembly in Northern Transvaal has 40 seats, and they have been allocated in the following way: FF, 1 seat; ANC, 38 seats; NP, 1 seat.

After having completed the provincial seat allocations, I would like to draw the attention of the parties to the fact that five of them—the ANC, the DP, NP, PAC, and FF—all have candidates who have been elected to more than one house, and they have therefore to decide as soon as possible to which house they will send the persons in question. The IEC will communicate as soon as possible to the parties in question.

[Kriegler] That concludes the formal proceedings. The data conveyed to you here will be available in writing from the IEC offices. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

IFP's Buthelezi Accepts Election Results

MB0605163594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he accepts the results of South Africa's all-race elections. He spoke to the media at a news conference in Ulundi today.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to the people of South Africa in their entirety. It was their commitment, after all, to democracy, evidenced in the way they ran to the polls to try and (overcome) the adverse circumstances, which makes it possible for me to state that I accept this election in the interest of reconciliation, as sufficiently fair and free, to enable us to move forward, at least. I say so within the acknowledgment of the fact that of all the imperfections that the first election held, you know, we have had problems in the last few days—each and every one of you as fellow South Africans, in your thousands and millions, have flocked to ballot stations to place your mark for the new South Africa. In sunshine and in rain and despite the countless frustrations you experienced you maintained your resolve and determination, and for this I thank you my fellow South Africans. [end recording]

Pledges Commitment to New Government

MB0605200894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1900 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has pledged his commitment to what he terms the development of healthy national and regional government. Speaking at Ulundi, Dr. Buthelezi said there needed to be a constructive relationship between provincial and central government.

His remarks are seen by observers as dispelling fears that he would not take part in the government of national

unity, in which it is now speculated that he may occupy one of three IFP cabinet posts.

Dr. Buthelezi said he accepted the elections to have been sufficiently fair and free, and he commended Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. F. W. de Klerk for their efforts to establish democracy in South Africa.

Natal ANC Says Provincial Elections 'Fraudulent'

*MB0605200994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1948
GMT 6 May 94*

[Text] Durban May 6 SAPA—The defeated African National Congress in KwaZulu/Natal on Friday [8 May] greeted the news that it had lost the province to its arch-rival Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] with distaste.

ANC Southern Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye claimed the elections in the province had been fraudulent and the results would rest on the consciences of Independent Electoral Commission leaders. "All the evidence is of massive rigging in terms of millions...Even the IFP knows it didn't win Natal," he said, adding that "the overwhelming majority of people in Natal will not accept the results".

Mr Makhaye said it was now up to the ANC leadership to consult its followers for a mandate on a course of action and strategy to deal with the defeat. Mr Makhaye's sentiments were echoed by Northern Natal ANC Chairman Bheki Ntuli who said "it's distressing that they've won after such great intimidation of our members". Mr Ntuli said the ANC was "a mature political organisation" and its reaction to the IFP's success was not "sour grapes".

The IFP won KwaZulu/Natal with 50.3 per cent of the votes compared to the ANC's 32.2 per cent. A total of 3.7 million people voted in the province.

ANC Accepts IEC Decision on Natal

*MB0705061494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118
GMT 6 May 94*

[Text] Durban May 6 SAPA—The defeated African National Congress premier candidate for KwaZulu/Natal on Friday [6 May] said while he considered elections in his province fraudulent, the "judge's decision is final". Interviewed at Durban's Louis Botha Airport on Friday night, Jacob Zuma said without irregularities in the election process his party would have won in KwaZulu/Natal.

While ANC supporters would find it difficult to accept the result, he thought they would in the interests of peace.

Mr Zuma told journalists it was time to open a new chapter in the province where people could join hands to bring about peace and stability.

He indicated he accepted Independent Electoral Commission Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler's announcement that the election in all nine provinces had been free and fair.

Police Informed of Plot To Kill ANC's Sexwale

*MB0605202494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2010
GMT 6 May 94*

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—Police have uncovered an alleged rightwing plot to assassinate African National Congress PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier-Designate Tokyo Sexwale.

Spokesman Lt-Col Eugene Opperman confirmed on Friday [6 May] police had been informed of a plan to assassinate Mr Sexwale, but he would not divulge further details. Col Opperman said police had informed the ANC of the situation and "certain steps have been taken".

The plot apparently involved murdering Mr Sexwale on Friday night or on Saturday. The PWV Provincial Legislature will sit for the first time on Saturday to elect the region's premier. Mr Sexwale is widely tipped to fill the post.

ANC sources close to Mr Sexwale said the preier-designate was taking the threat "very seriously" and that the necessary security measures had been taken. ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa told SAPA the ANC was working closely with police to ensure the safety of Mr Sexwale.

Bank Fires Employee Accused of Third Force Involvement

*MB0705110294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 7 May 94*

[Text] ABSA [Amalgamated Banks of South Africa] Bank has disclosed that it has dismissed its senior security official and former Vlakplaas police base operative, Mr. Andries van Heerden. Mr. van Heerden has been implicated in third force activities and the supply of arms to KwaZulu. Mr. van Heerden was named by Goldstone Commission's informant Q as the alleged middle man in arms deliveries to the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. ABSA chief executive, Danie Cronje, said Mr. van Heerden had been dismissed two weeks ago following the completion of an internal investigation.

Regarding ABSA security head Dougie Crewe, who Q claimed had assisted Mr. van Heerden, Dr. Cronje said no evidence was found implicating him in third force activities. Dr. Cronje said although the internal investigation was completed some time ago, the bank had been advised by the Goldstone Commission and the Transvaal attorney general, Dr. Jan d'Oliveira, not to release any information earlier. However, following the arrest of the former Vlakplaas chief, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene

de Kock, in connection with the Goldstone allegations, Dr. d'Oliveira gave ABSA permission to make the findings public.

Dr. Cronje said the suspension of maintenance employees, Victor and James Ndlovu, would remain in force on the advice of the attorney general. They have been implicated in train violence and investigations are continuing.

Mandela Urged To Cut Arms Sales to Rwanda

MB0705201894 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 6-12 May 94 p 17

[Report by Frank Smyth]

[Text] "The humanitarian situation in Rwanda is grave: innocent women and children continue to be killed, thousands of wounded are without medical treatment, the country's infrastructures continue to be destroyed, a horrific war is raging in the hills, in the streets and in innocent people's homes," reads a statement signed by prominent African leaders including President-elect Nelson Mandela.

They sent it to the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations Security Council and its secretary general, Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

But in acknowledging the crimes being predominantly committed by Rwandan government soldiers and ruling party militiamen, Mandela fails to acknowledge South Africa's role in arming them. At least 3,000 of Rwanda's soldiers and some militiamen carry South African R4 automatic rifles. Rwanda bought them in 1992, along with 10,000 hand-grenades, 20,000 rifle grenades, 10,000 launching grenades, and more than one million rounds of ammunition.

Rwanda's purchase of arms from South Africa was in violation of a 1984 voluntary UN Security Council resolution. By 1977 it had already imposed a binding resolution against any arms sales to South Africa.

But the UN is expected to lift its arms embargo against South Africa soon. This would give Mandela the chance to demonstrate that the new South Africa would not sell arms to countries like Rwanda. Instead, Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] executive Andre Buys told Defense News: "We expect that by 1996 exports will at least

When Vaclav Havel became president of Czechoslovakia in 1989, he promised to end armed exports. But last year, after the country split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, both renewed exports. Unfortunately, Mandela and the African National Congress seem likely to take the same road.

"Once the new government is up and running, we will welcome a complete lifting of all remaining sanctions and embargoes against South Africa," ANC spokesman Madala Mthembu told DEFENSE NEWS. "We also

wish to state the new government will be in full compliance with international standards governing exports of technologies and materials that would threaten world security."

Such standards would preclude arms sales, for example, to states like Libya, which is also currently subject to a UN embargo. But states like Rwanda before its present crisis would still be able legally to buy arms.

No one expects Mandela to turn his back on what promises to become one of the new South Africa's best earners of foreign exchange. But few would expect, either, a man who has devoted his life to his country's struggle for justice, equality and human rights to turn his back on future victims of other abusive regimes now.

He wouldn't necessarily need to. Because of the existing US embargo, precise figures on South Africa's military exports are unknown. But Denel, the state-owned manufacturing consortium created out of part of Armscor and its subsidiaries in 1992, has assets of \$2.9-billion and has made about \$175-million in arms exports annually so far. Denel accounts for only about 60 percent of the country's total defence sales.

However lethal to its own citizens, Rwanda's purchase of \$5.9-million worth of grenades, mortars and ammunition from Armscor made only a tiny addition to South Africa's balance sheet. A leader in almost every weapons grouping, it expects to make most of its profit from the sale of expensive, hi-tech systems like laser-designated missiles, aircraft electronic warfare systems, tactical radios, anti-radiation bombs and battlefield mobility systems.

South Africa also has a technological edge in landmine detection and sweeping equipment that countries like Cambodia, especially, need. While South Africa has already begun to market this equipment, it announced in March that it would not sell landmines at the same time, and stopped exports.

Although motivated by appearance before principle, this is a welcome sign.

But the ANC's present policy isn't good enough. While exporting mine-sweeping equipment and hi-tech weapons to earn foreign exchange rightfully, the new South Africa should re-examine its small-arms export policy. International prohibitions against arms sales to abusive regimes are at present non-existent or low.

Rwanda, long documented for its grisly record, is a case in point. Rather than sink to this standard, Mandela should lead the world in raising it up.

Human Rights Commission Reports 487 Killed in April

MB0805174294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 8 SAPA—Four hundred and eighty-seven people died and 132 were detained in South

Africa during April, the Human Rights Commission [HRC] said in a report on Sunday [8 May]. "Two of the deaths were in police custody in the month that Section 29 of detention without trial was finally abolished," the HRC said. Most of the detentions were in Natal under the state of emergency. In 649 incidents of political violence countrywide during April, 338 people died in Natal, 137 in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and 12 elsewhere.

Rights Commission Changes Name

MB0905081694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0705 GMT 9 May 94

[Statement issued by the Human Rights Commission on 9 May; place not given]

[Text] As South Africa's first democratically elected Parliament sits for the first time today, a new era in South Africa's history is ushered in. The interim constitution has both a bill of rights and makes provision for a statutory human rights commission. In this light, HRC [Human Rights Commission] is changing its name to Human Rights Committee of South Africa so as to avoid any confusion. The Human Rights Committee will continue the work done by the commission but will also examine how human rights issues can best be monitored and reported on in the new political environment. HRC is also pleased to announce the appointment of Patrick Kelly as national director of the organisation. He replaces Safoora Sadek who resigned to take up a seat in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] provincial legislature.

*** Boer Volkstaat Constitution Published**

94AF0184A Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 1 Apr 94 p 2

[Excerpts]

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOER VOLKSTAAT

PREAMBLE

WE, the descendants of the Vortrekkers and of those who sacrificed their lives and possessions for their nation and homeland in the First and Second Wars of Independence, and those who then and now identify themselves to the fullest with the Afrikaner Boer people's striving for freedom in a sovereign, independent homeland under their own government; IN HUMBLE GRATITUDE towards the Triune God, Disposer over the fate of nations and the histories of people, Who assembled our forefathers from many lands and established them here in their own, Who has determined their paths through the generations, Who has so providentially guided them through dangers; MINDFUL of the right of self-determination of peoples that is a part of prevailing international law and as such has the nature of *jus cogens* and is legally binding *erga omnes*, and that is recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, and as a consequence of which it is the inalienable right of every people

to determine for itself its own existence without the interference of others, DECLARE hereby as representatives of the nation that: WE ARE COGNIZANT of our responsibility to God, the people, and our nation; WE ARE CONVINCED of the necessity for Afrikaners who are of common political purpose and aspiration to stand together for the purposes of: Protecting the political independence and territorial integrity of our country against attacks from within and without; Maintaining law and order therein; Advancing the fortunes and welfare of all therein; and THAT WE ARE WILLING at all times to do our duty towards our country and our fellow-citizens and to always treat noncitizens of the country with respect and esteem and TO COOPERATIVELY SEEK peace with all peace-loving peoples and with our neighboring peoples and communities in Southern Africa in particular, and to peacefully settle disputes where that is possible. TO THAT END we desire to carry out the mandate from God and our people to establish our own Volkstaat [homeland] with a Constitution that will adapt and incorporate the best of the traditions and history of our Fatherland. TO THAT END we now present our people in their own Fatherland with the following constitution:

SECTION 1: CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITION

The Boer Volkstaat is a free, sovereign, and independent state based on Christian principles.

ARTICLE 2: SOVEREIGNTY

In recognition of the Triune God who holds in His hands the fate and destiny of nations and peoples and thus of our people as well, all constitutional powers and authority in this Constitution are determined by the people who exercise these powers and authority through their democratically elected representatives with the proviso that these representatives of the people are to be chosen in universal, free, equal, direct, and secret balloting in electoral districts.

ARTICLE 3: FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The Volkstaat is a democratic, constitutional state based upon the principles of:

3.1 The separation of governmental powers into legislative, executive and judicial authority;

3.2 The primacy of respect for the law in general and in particular for the rights and duties enumerated in Article 11 [not included in excerpt] and in other articles of this Constitution as well;

3.3 There being two levels of government—to wit, the Parliament [Volksraad] and local governments (Burgeraad);

3.4 The preservation of the principle of the free-market system in the field of economics.

ARTICLE 4: JURISDICTION AND TERRITORIAL APPLICABILITY

4.1 The territory of the Boer Volkstaat shall consist of those areas agreed upon through negotiations or through other constitutional means or means recognized by international law as may be determined.

4.2 This Constitution applies to the Volkstaat as defined above as well as to those areas (cantons) having voluntarily agreed to be a part of the Boer Volkstaat.

4.3 Cooperation between the Boer Volkstaat and those areas (cantons) having joined it in accordance with Article 4(2) above as well as the mutual distribution of governmental powers and competencies shall be effected through the various levels of government and by the elected popular representatives in the Boer Volkstaat.

4.4 Cooperation between the Boer Volkstaat and those cantons having joined it on the one hand, and between it and other states in Southern Africa on the other, as well as the mutual distribution of powers and competencies as recognized by international law among these authorities, shall be effected on a voluntary basis within a confederative context and shall be articulated in mutual treaties that shall be concluded for this purpose between the constitutive states, the text of such treaties being made a part of the legal system of the various contracting states by legislation.

4.5 Cantons that are constitutionally associated with other states in Southern Africa may be created for large concentrations of noncitizens within the Boer Volkstaat through decree of Parliament and through treaties as cited in Article 4(4).

ARTICLE 5: TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

5.1 The territory of the Boer Volkstaat and the territories of its affiliated cantons are inviolable, indivisible, and unchangeable unless the Parliament shall determine otherwise by way of a law enacted by a majority vote and authorized by a popular referendum held for this purpose.

5.1.1 It is the highest priority of the state to provide for the defense of the Volkstaat and its interests as well as for the protection of its citizens against internal and external threat.

5.1.2 To this end, the state must provide for an effective defense force and a police force and associated state security services.

ARTICLE 6: STATE SYMBOLS

6.1 Until the Parliament adopts a distinct flag, the flag of the Boer Volkstaat shall be the present national flag of South Africa.

6.2 Except in the case of official embassy buildings, no national flag of a foreign state may be flown without the national flag of the Boer Volkstaat being flown simultaneously with it. Regulations shall be provided by a law of the Parliament.

6.3 The national anthem of the Boer Volkstaat shall be "Die Stem" ["The Voice"] of South Africa as written by C.J. Langenhoven and set to music by M.L. De Villiers.

6.4 The official coat of arms and seal of the Boer Volkstaat shall be the coat of arms and seal contained in Appendix 4 of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 7: OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of the Boer Volkstaat shall be Afrikaans and English.

ARTICLE 8: CITIZENSHIP

8.1 Citizenship shall be granted to all Boer-Afrikaners residing in the territory described in Article 5(1) at the time this Constitution goes into effect as well as to those others born or resident elsewhere whose application for citizenship shall be approved.

8.2 Citizenship in both of the above-cited cases—that is, Boer-Afrikaners residing in the territory as well as those from elsewhere making application—shall be dependent upon a certificate of citizenship to be issued by the competent authority. Regulations shall be provided by a law of Parliament.

8.3 Citizenship shall furthermore be granted to all Boer-Afrikaners born in the territory.

8.4 Citizenship is a prerequisite in every case for appointment to legislative, executive, and judicial office at all levels—whether at the level of central authority, at the level of local government, or in any other governmental body at any level.

8.5 In interpreting this article, the Preamble to the Constitution shall be used as stipulated in Article 32 [not included in excerpt] of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 9: CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

9.1 All citizens having attained the age of 18 years shall possess the active franchise entitling them to elect representatives to and in Parliament and other bodies established by this Constitution and allowing the people to participate in the democratic process through political parties or as individuals and thereby to express the will of the nation. Regulations shall be provided by a law of the Parliament.

9.2 All citizens having attained the age of 18 years shall possess the passive franchise entitling them to be appointed and elected as representatives to and in Parliament and other bodies established by this Constitution with the proviso that such citizens shall fulfill the

qualifications as stipulated by law for such appointment and election. Regulations shall be provided by a law of the Parliament.

9.3 Every citizen has the right to:

9.3.1 Establish a political party.

9.3.2 Join a political party and participate in its activities with the reservation that no person in the civil service may stand as a candidate for election to any office in the bodies established by this Constitution.

9.3.3 Persons in the civil service are not prohibited from participating in normal political activities.

9.4 Every citizen has the right not:

9.4.1 To be deprived of his or her citizenship except in the instance of being found guilty of high treason with the proviso that the right of appeal to the Supreme Court shall not be excluded;

9.4.2 To be banned, expelled, or extradited from the Volkstaat except pursuant to a binding extradition treaty;

9.4.3 To be prevented from leaving the Volkstaat except in the instance of an order or decision of a court as a consequence of legal detention to be stipulated in a law of Parliament pursuant to Article 12.3.2 [not included in excerpt];

9.4.4 To be refused a passport or have the same seized except where state security necessitates it in accordance with a court order.

ARTICLE 10: NONCITIZENS

10.1 All noncitizens in the territory are entitled to be treated in accordance with the generally accepted standard of treatment under international law and in particular in accordance with the rights contained in Article 11 [not included in excerpt] of this Constitution.

10.2 Noncitizens may only perform work in the Boer Volkstaat when in possession of a work permit issued by the Department of Labor. Such permits are valid for the period of time specified on them but not longer than two years. Permits may be renewed.

10.3 Noncitizens do not qualify for appointment to the civil service in any context [as published] or at any level whatever with the exception that technicians, experts, and other personnel, upon recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, and, in the case of defense force, police, and security personnel, upon recommendation of the State Security Council, can be hired from among the ranks of noncitizens by way of a service contract that can be concluded for a maximum of three years but can be renewed. Regulations shall be provided by a law of the Parliament.

10.4 Noncitizens shall not be obligated to perform any form of service in the defense force or security services.

10.5 Noncitizens, like citizens, are at liberty to effect any legal transaction to which the laws of the Boer Volkstaat apply with the exception that in the case of noncitizens, the right to real estate can be obtained pursuant to the stipulations of a law of Parliament.

10.6 Arrangements can be made through treaties concluded between the Boer Volkstaat and other states whereby the citizens of other states residing in the Boer Volkstaat may have the franchise in other states and citizens of the Boer Volkstaat residing in other states may have the franchise in the Boer Volkstaat. [passage omitted]

South African Press Review for 7-8 May

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[Editorial Report]

WEEKEND STAR

Mandela's Cabinet—An editorial in Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 7-8 May on page 8 describes Nelson Mandela's cabinet "with De Klerk's appointment as second deputy president assured," as "a good blend of the new and old." It notes the "one striking omission" Cyril Ramaphosa, officially explained as choosing "to stay out to guide the ANC during the next five years." "Ramaphosa's decision not to accept another cabinet post is reported to have come after his chief rival Thabo Mbeki, got the nod as first deputy president" and as "heir apparent to Mandela." Mbeki is a "worthy deputy president," but his appointment "does nothing to counter perceptions of the ANC as an organization which favors Xhosa." Alfred Nzo as foreign minister "comes as an unpleasant surprise," due to his "reputation for inefficiency" and Joe Modise as minister of defense is "worrying too," as he was "named in an ANC investigation" as "negligent of the rights of internees in ANC detention camps." "Mandela's 17 ANC appointments leave 10 vacancies for other parties, thought to include Derek Keys for finance and Roelf Meyer for constitutional affairs.

SUNDAY TIMES

Celebration of Unity and Democracy—"A new age now begins in South Africa. The elections have produced so neat a result, such a tidy balance of contending political forces, so as to give a compelling logic to the idea of a government of national unity," notes an editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 8 May on page 24. President-elect Mandela has already "sketched the themes of his administration as conciliation, nation-building, and upliftment of the poor," a vision "perhaps best summed up in the newly popular slogan: one nation, many cultures." "To give effect to his intentions, Mr Mandela knows, the government must first restore confidence in South Africa's future, especially among such key elites as local and foreign investors" and "he has moved swiftly to do so. The decision to keep Dr Chris Stals at the Reserve Bank and Mr Derek Keys as Finance

Minister could not have been easy for a man surrounded, as he still is, by 60s-era social engineers, but it has put two crucial pieces into place." While the "new spirit of conciliation will be severely tested" by the "troubles that lie ahead," "it is proper and understandable if South African hearts swell with pride" as "we have wrought a miracle, we have made a democracy."

RAPPORT

President Mandela, a New Era—"When Mr. Mandela is inaugurated on Tuesday as the Republic of South Africa's state president, the country not only enters into a totally new and unknown political era, but the new head of state reaches a milestone one only reads about in fairy tales," says an editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 8 May on page 20. "To sit in jail for 27 years and then be welcomed as a hero by his people, to feel at home in the presence of princes and statesmen, to be a part of an intense negotiations process, over seventy-years-of-age and still able to keep to a busy schedule which could cause many younger men to stumble, to be politically and socially active after three decades of personal isolation, and then to fill the highest post in the country, is unique indeed for any leader in world history. RAPPORT has been and is still Mr. Mandela's political opponent, and has no reason to embrace him or the ANC. Mr. Mandela probably feels the same about RAPPORT. Politically, the struggle goes on. RAPPORT, as an opposition newspaper will play its watchdog role together with other critical South African media with intensified alertness, especially concerning the interests of the Afrikaans speaking community. But, on the eve of Mr. Mandela's inauguration we wish him well." "Mr. de Klerk, outgoing state president, with his outgoing government, carry with them the wounds of challenging reforms." "RAPPORT did not always agree with Mr. de Klerk's way of handling the whole reform process, but from start to finish he acted in a very dignified manner, and gracefully handled the difficult situations." "We extend our good wishes to Mr. de Klerk who clearly showed the world that this land, especially the Afrikaner who governed till now, has not discarded the policies of civilization, good manners and goodwill on the highest level."

South African Press Review for 9 May
MB0905133794

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Whites 'Laid the Foundation' for Prosperous South Africa—"The people, the vast majority of whom are Black, have spoken and are celebrating their liberation with the joy that the ANC's victory gives them," declares the page-6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 May. "Neither they, nor the outside world, will shed a tear for the demise of White rule. Yet it will not be amiss to say that the legacy left to Mr Mandela and his government has not all been bad." Apartheid was

"a grim abandonment of human values and rights, causing great suffering and holding back a people in most spheres of life. But as a country we have progressed to become a powerhouse in sub-Saharan Africa, a country that has a solid foundation for growth, a developing country with First World as well as Third World standards, a country that can bring to all its people the benefits of modern technology and great entrepreneurial skills." THE CITIZEN believes white South Africans "deserve to be recognised as a people who laid the foundation for what is going to be a prosperous and wonderful country."

THE STAR

New Cabinet ANC-Loaded—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 May in a page-10 editorial notes that South Africans are entitled to "feel a quiet pride" at the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU). However, "it is a pity that the GNU Cabinet should be quite as ANC-loaded as it is, particularly after all the honeyed protestations of inclusiveness that have dripped from the nation's rooftops in recent weeks. Worse, an alarm bell has already rung loudly, although so far overlooked in the election over Nelson Mandela's victory speech." In the middle of that speech, Mandela seemed to reveal his understanding of the way his party's partners in cabinet are required to behave. Their views were to be accommodated... 'within the context of the Reconstruction and Development Programme'." "Alarm bell indeed. Insofar as Mandela is urging his about-to-be Cabinet partners to serve reconstruction (small r) and go in for development (small d), good and well. If he is insisting that they unquestioningly imbibe a party programme with which they have major arithmetical difficulty, not so. 'National Unity' cannot merely mean permitting a token opposition presence in the Cabinet room. It must mean two-way adjustment. Most adjusting, fair to say, must come from the minority parties; but not all. Mandela seems to see his partners as a set of voluntary hostages. He must revise that view before it leads to tears."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela's 'Curious' Cabinet Appointments—The page-12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 May comments on President Nelson Mandela's "more curious provisional Cabinet appointments." The "impending reappointment of Derek Keys to the Finance portfolio is, from business's perspective, a bonus. With Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals's mid-year reappointment already as good as confirmed, Mandela probably need not have gone that far to convince business of his good intentions." However, Mandela should realize that Keys "is not, like some other NP [National Party] Cabinet possibilities, a yes man. A discordant note was struck in Mandela's victory speech on Monday, when he warned that Cabinet partners would have to accept the ANC's reconstruction and development programme, failing which there would be serious strains. Yes, the ANC has a clear mandate to

make the RDP the basis of the new government's programme, but Keys will put his foot down if he believes it necessary in the interest of good fiscal management. Mandela should not take that as a sign of hostility to reconstruction and development per se. And, if Keys felt compelled to resign over such a dispute, the effects on investor confidence could be dire." BUSINESS DAY believes Alfred Nzo was appointed foreign minister as "a reward for past services, but he is "likely to be ineffectual in Foreign Affairs." "The two main security portfolios—Defence and Police—are the most worrying. Prospective Police Minister Sidney Mufamadi's three-year reign as

head of the ANC's peace desk was uninspired as the country descended into violence. Proposed Defence Minister Joe Modise is held in high esteem only by factions of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and a few others. Assuming the NP is still fighting for one of these two posts, it would do Mandela no harm to concede the point." "There are, in the end, two grounds for consolation regarding Mandela's less-inspired choices. Weak ministers can be carried if they have competent directors-general and other senior officials. They can also be removed at the President's will."

Angola

Peace Negotiation, Suspended Until 11 May

MB0605203894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Negotiators of the Angolan peace talks today had a quiet day following the resolution of the issue regarding the second round of presidential elections. Mediator Alioune Blondin Beye is on his way to Johannesburg to attend the swearing-in of the new government. The Angolan peace talks will be suspended for some days. Our correspondent Alves Antonio Reports from Lusaka:

[Begin Antonio recording] Due to the UN special representative's absence, talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will only resume possibly on 11 May. Meanwhile, political analysts in Lusaka believe that the government and UNITA negotiating teams have taken a significant step toward peace in the country. They say that now it is necessary for the government and UNITA to resolve the outstanding issues, namely those concerning seven specific principles of the point on national reconciliation, a task which is not easy and demands skill by the negotiators, since national reconciliation is important to everyone. For this reason it needs the contribution of all interested parties, including religious congregations. [end recording]

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source has told our reporters in Lusaka that the Angolan Government will continue efforts to achieve the national reconciliation in order that there may be peace in the country as soon as possible.

Immediate Recognition Extended to South Africa

MB0705061794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2138 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Luanda May 6 SAPA—Angola announced on Friday [6 May] it would extend immediate recognition to the new South African Government. The ANGOP national news agency reported the Angolan Government as saying the all-race elections in South Africa had opened a new era of harmony between the two countries.

The election had also opened an era of co-operation among the people and countries in southern Africa. This would contribute to the pacification, stabilisation and development of one of the world's most tense regions.

Government Forces Reportedly Recapture N'dalatando

MB0705194294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 May 94

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the men of the Black Cockerel are involved in fierce fighting in the

country's central region. A FAA General Staff source says that the fighting is taking place in Chongoroi and Tchindjendje.

In the north, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces have been carrying out operations against the government forces in the area of (Dala Ucu), Bengo Province. That source also disclosed that, in the wake of the FAA forces' reoccupation of N'dalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, the situation is now improving in favor of the government forces.

Two Zairian Army officers were killed on the Eastern Front a few days ago. They were fighting alongside the UNITA forces. In addition to [words indistinct] military operations, one can now witness an intense [words indistinct] and concentration of UNITA forces north of Dundo, near the border with Zaire.

In Cuito, the UNITA forces continue to murder, beat up, and abduct local civilians, as well as to (?throw) explosives against positions occupied by government forces.

UNITA Radio Denies Report

MB0805134294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] N'dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province, is not under the effective control of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops. Our correspondent Firmino Lukamba says that N'dalatando is currently the scene of the most violent clashes on the African continent, despite the presence of the United Nations in Angola passively observing the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] [words indistinct]. The clashes are taking place exactly in the lower part of that city, where foreign mercenaries have set innocent civilians alight, using the hideous necklace method. Right now the city is covered with smoke due to the explosion of the deadliest bombs which the Soviet Union and some Western countries supplied to the Luanda regime, a scenario which, according to our war reporter, is reminiscent of the battle for Leningrad during the World War II. Here is his report:

At present they are deployed in Ward No. 218's hospital and volunteer's streets. [sentence as heard] The manhunt in areas controlled by the MPLA has reached alarming proportions. People linked to other political forces, except the Angolan Democratic Party and [words indistinct], have been necklaced. The mercenaries have raped children and old people [words indistinct] it is horrifying what is happening in N'dalatando today.

At (?0630) on 7 May a group of about [words indistinct] (?mercenaries) backed by two T-57 tanks tried to break through our lines east of the city. After an hour of fierce clashes, the enemy left on the ground 18 confirmed killed and several wounded, whose blood is still running on the paved streets. Our forces captured 17 RPG-7 grenades, 22 ammunition belts for PKM machine gun, 78 AGS- 17

grenades, 1,300 AK-47 rounds of ammunitions, 18 knapsacks, 10 [word indistinct], and other military equipment. Our soldiers are still collecting the military equipment.

UNITA Gives Account of Shelling in Cuito

*MB0905070794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 May 94*

[Text] Soldiers pulled the trigger in the city of Bie [Cuito] yesterday, but the situation is now calm. Violence broke out at 1300 when a Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party air force plane parachuted supplies for the Luanda regime troops. Ironically the parachutes landed in the area of the city controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Government forces were promptly mobilized to retrieve the parachutes. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] reacted against the provocation. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] persisted in their designs and the clashes began. The clashes were intense and there were

dead and wounded, though it has not been possible to make a final assessment of yesterday's skirmishes. The situation was calm last night, but it is not known whether FAPLA will mount new attacks.

Mozambique

Police Seize Weapons Reportedly for Inkatha Party

*MB0705085694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 May 94*

[Text] The independent weekly, SAVANA, reports that the Mozambican police seized 16 AKM weapons and a Swazi national carrying them on the Catembe road of Maputo Province. The source says large quantities of ammunition were also seized. A Criminal Investigation Police agent investigating the case told SAVANA the weapons were for the Inkatha Freedom Party of Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Benin

Soglo Appoints New Minister of Justice, Legislation

AB0605223594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The cabinet has been altered in Benin. Nicephore Soglo, president of the Republic and head of state and government, appointed (Pierre Nevi) minister of justice and legislation today in place of Yves Yehouessi. The new minister of justice and legislation is a member of Joseph Adjignon Keke's National Rally for Democracy.

Ghana

Foreign Minister Rejects Protest, Warns Togo

AB0605193794 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The Government of Ghana has reaffirmed its determination to continue to adhere strictly to international law and the principle of good-neighborliness in its relations with Togo, but it hopes the Togolese Government will also reciprocate this gesture so that the people of the two countries can live in peace and harmony.

In a statement issued in Accra today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, true to form, that the Government of Togo has begun a campaign of baseless accusations against Ghana in the face of a crisis that is the product of Togo's current domestic situation. The statement said that on 1 May, the Togolese foreign minister summoned Ghana's charge d'affaires in Lome to the Foreign Ministry to inform him that his government was in possession of information that a named Togolese refugee resident in Ghana was using other Togolese nationals to carry grenades and other bombs into Togo from Ghana for use in crowded restaurants, bars, and nightclubs normally patronized by foreigners.

According to the Togolese foreign minister, the couriers succeeded in smuggling the items into Togo by constantly outwitting both Ghanaian and Togolese security officials at the border. He therefore appealed to the Government of Ghana to restrain the named Togolese refugee and also assist in putting an end to such activities. No specific evidence of the alleged activity of the individual was however furnished to the charge d'affaires.

Before the Ghana Government could investigate the allegation and [words indistinct] with its stand that he was not laying any blame on Ghana during their first meeting. The Togolese foreign minister again summoned the charge d'affaires to the ministry on 4 May to lodge a verbal protest against Ghana about a bomb that had allegedly gone off in a restaurant in Lome the previous day, wounding five French nationals and a national of Benin. The minister claimed that the Ghana Government had done nothing as earlier requested to restrain the said Togolese refugee, forgetting that at his first

meeting with the charge d'affaires, he conceded that bombs had already found their way into Togo in circumstances in which Ghana could not be blamed. The foreign minister also threatened the anger of France and other foreign governments against Ghana.

The statement said in view of the gravity of the accusation, and the irrational and incomprehensible tradition of the Togolese Government of vilifying Ghana whenever convenient to distract attention from the consensus of its policy, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, held separate meetings today with the charges d'affaires of Togo and France to reject the protest of the Togolese Government and to warn it against making Ghana the scapegoat for its folly.

Liberia

ULIMO Frontline Commanders Agree to Cease-Fire

AB0705154694 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 7 May 94

[Text] Krahn and Mandingo frontline commanders of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] have agreed to cease fire [words indistinct]. They have also agreed that all roads within ULIMO-controlled areas be under the control of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and be open for free passage for all persons.

These agreements were reached yesterday at the end of a meeting between the two groups at ECOMOG headquarters in Monrovia. The joint communique, signed by both groups, also says that the hierarchy of ULIMO leadership will meet in Monrovia Monday [9 May] under the auspices of ECOMOG and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] to effectively reunite the ULIMO family.

Further on Agreement

AB0805180094 Gbarnga Radio EL RL in English
1400 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] The two sides in the ethnic fighting within the United Liberation Movement, ULIMO, have agreed to a cease-fire, with immediate effect. The frontline commanders of the Krahn and Mandingos involved in the fighting are to begin withdrawing their troops from the main highway linking the Liberian capital, Monrovia, to Tubmanburg, ULIMO headquarters.

According to the agreement, ULIMO are to remove all of their checkpoints and turn over areas captured by them to the Nigerian contingent of the multi-African national peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Hundreds of ULIMO fighters have been killed, along with civilians, in the Tubmanburg area since the outbreak of hostilities between the Krahn and Mandingos over two months ago.

The ULIMO ethnic fighting has resulted in the displacement of more than 7,000 civilians from Bomi County. A cease-fire agreement by ULIMO factions follows stern warning by the West African peacekeeping force to their leaders, Alhaji Koromah and Roosevelt Johnson, to stop the fighting or expect serious military measures.

Meanwhile, ECOMOG deputy field commander, Brigadier General John Addah, says the two ULIMO warlords are expected to meet in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, on Monday [9 May] to sort out the obstacles to peace in ULIMO. However, Koromah fighters have forwarded three conditions, rather the Krahn fighters have put forward three conditions, for ending the fighting. The Krahn commander, Roosevelt Johnson, says Alhaji Koromah will have to withdraw all those initially appointed to the Liberian National Transitional Government and set up a new committee to appoint other Liberians to occupy ULIMO positions on the government. He says this is the basis upon which he signed the agreement.

Renewed Factional Fighting Reported

AB0805194994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 8 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The cease-fire in Liberia's ethnic conflict between two factions of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] has apparently failed to take hold. Frontline commanders of Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn soldiers and Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo forces signed a deal late on Friday [6 May] to cease hostilities and allow African peacekeepers to move into the battle area. But there seems to be some doubt about whether the signatories had the authority to agree to a cease-fire, and clashes have continued. Nii Nartey Allison telexed this report from Monrovia:

Troops of the African peacekeeping force deployed along the Tubmanburg highway confirmed today that four fighters have been badly wounded there in renewed fighting. They said two fighters, one from the Krahn and one from the Mandingo side, were badly wounded, one with fragments of grenade in his right thigh, another with his wrist chopped off. They confirmed that units of the African peacekeeping force were prevented on Saturday from going into the area by the fighting.

Frontline commanders of the opposing sides signed a cease-fire agreement on Friday and pledged to allow a free flow of traffic to all people residing in the area. They also pledged to give troops of the African force free passage in and out of western Liberia, which is controlled by ULIMO, which has for the past two months been beset by ethnic clashes. However, Thomas Ziah, a

die-hard supporter of the Krahn faction leader Roosevelt Johnson, told me at his residence, with Johnson by his side, that Krahn frontline commanders who signed the agreement on Friday had done so without their authority.

It seems likely that the current round of fighting will further narrow prospects to any breakthrough in talks on Monday between the two ULIMO faction leaders, Roosevelt Johnson and Alhaji Koromah.

Mali

U.S. Interests in Country Reportedly Threatened

AB0905083094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 7 Apr 94

[Text] In Mali, about 100 pupils and students yesterday attacked the premises of the French Development Fund in Bamako, the capital, destroying 11 vehicles and breaking the building's windows. The attack came a few days after the publication of a communique from an unknown armed resistance group, which has threatened to attack interests belonging to France, the United States, and Germany—Mali's principal fund donors.

Nigeria

Fuel Crisis Continues; Deaths, Strike Call Reported

AB0605221494 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As Nigeria's acute shortage of fuel continues in spite of dire warnings to oil companies and the National Petroleum Corporation to get their acts together, there've been more deaths connected with the crisis. Petrol filling stations have been running out of fuel, and there has been a spate of deaths. On the latest, Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] At least eight persons died in a petrol tanker fire in Lagos yesterday. Two others suffered severe injuries. The casualties were members of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, NUPENG, who were in a motorcade of about 22 fuel tankers from Yaba on Lagos mainland to the Lagos State Secretariat, about 10 km away to protest to the military administrator alleged harassment of their colleagues by state officials. The lead vehicle of the motorcade ran out of control and into the (?path) of the vehicle behind it. The two crashed and burst into flames, trapping occupants of their driver compartments. When the fire subsided two hours later, eight bodies were pulled out of the debris. Two other victims are receiving treatment for severe burns. The deaths bring to at least 13 the number of people killed in petrol fires in the past two weeks of severe petrol shortage in Nigeria. The shortage itself is

easing as a result of supplementary import and consulted efforts by all agencies of government to stamp out hoarding and diversion of supplies from authorized outlets. In Lagos, petrol is being rationed to motorists at 30 liters per purchase in a bid to meet the available stock demand. Soldiers and policemen are supervising distribution and sales.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has dissociated itself from the call by the human rights group, Campaign for Democracy, for its sit-at-home protest by workers and market women on Monday [9 May]. Reacting, NLC spokesman, Malam Salisu Muhammed, told journalists in Lagos that the planned protest was senseless. [end recording]

Government Intervenes

AB0705133094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The Federal Government intervention in the acute fuel shortage experienced all over the country in the last two to three weeks and the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] response to the challenge has brought some measure of relief to motorists living in Lagos metropolis.

Energy correspondent Antonia Amosu, who monitored the situation in Lagos today, reports that fuel is now available at virtually all filling stations. She, however, observes that in spite of this, the long queues at filling stations have not yet disappeared. The queues are only shorter. Deliveries of petrol to filling stations are proceeding uninterrupted. The traffic in Lagos is a confirmation of the improved petrol situation as the usual congestion is back and commuting from one end to another is taking longer hours compared to last week when the roads were free.

Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Chief Don Etiebet was taken up by journalists on the issue of petroleum smuggling after inaugurating a five-member administering committee of the Petroleum Technology Development Fund today:

[Begin Etiebet recording] [Words indistinct] and it has become, I must tell you, an occupation in the country. It

has come an industry, institutionalized. So, it is going to take some time to disappear; and they are always looking to see whether you are relentless enough. We should continue with the fight. So, today they will stop and tomorrow they will start again. But I want to assure you, and members of the public, that government is going to be absolutely relentless in pursuing this course. [end recording]

Citizens Advised To Ignore Strike Call

AB0805152094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 May 94

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana, has urged Nigerians not to heed the stay at home call by a group of democracy campaigners over the present fuel scarcity. He told newsmen in Minna, Niger State, today that such a call was illegal and unpatriotic.

Prof. Gana stated that there would be chaos if people obeyed calls by any group to stay away from work, stressing that it was a sign of indiscipline. The minister also pointed out that if the call was adhered to it would worsen the fuel scarcity as those in that sector would stay at home.

Prof. Gana appealed to the group to give the government a chance to put things right.

Senegal

Diplomatic Ties Established With South Africa

AB0605175994 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Dakar, 6 May (AFP)—Senegal and South Africa have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of today, a Senegalese official source announced today. On 26 January the two countries opened "representation offices" in Dakar and Pretoria and stated that these offices would be "upgraded to embassy rank after the elections in South Africa."

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf will attend the ceremony for the inauguration of Nelson Mandela as the president of the Republic on 10 May, the same source stated.

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